

Embroidments - Minor,
Colonial
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Minor Intercolonial Embroilments

All embroilments between the thirteen colonies were either caused by religious differences, claims over boundaries or from the results of wars in Europe and the consequent change of ruler with different political thoughts & policies.

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Virginia's earliest involvement ~~not~~ connected with another Colony was the dispute of whether Virginia or Maryland owned Kent Island. In 1622 Wm Claiborne erected a trading house on Kent Island. King Charles I of England granted the Territory on both sides of the Chesapeake Bay under the name of Maryland to Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, an English Roman Catholic gentleman, who desired to find a refuge in America for persecuted Roman Catholics which he settled in 1634. In 1635 Claiborne who refused to recognize Lord Baltimore's authority started a rebellion against the Governor, but he was defeated and compelled to flee from the Province. In 1645 he returned and began another rebellion; and for a time the rebels held the reins of power and Gov. Calvert was obliged to flee to Va, but the rebellion was suppressed in 1646.

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and the Governor returned to Maryland and resumed authority.

→ In the early 1700s Va & N.C. were constantly embroiled in disputes over the dividing line between the two states, which was amicably settled in 1728 by representatives from the two colonies; the State of Virginia being led by Col Wm Byrd II and which is so interesting described in her manuscript or journal called the "Dividing Line".

→ In 1714 Virginia became embroiled with Pennsylvania over part of the Territory of the state which she claimed as far north as Pittsburgh and the Ohio River. This dispute resulted in Lord Dunmore's War.

→ In 1660 when the monarchy was returned in England, full authority was given Gov. Berkeley to restrict the liberties of the Virginians. Berkeley's tyranny produced ^{many} rebellions in 1676 headed by ^{the} staunch republican

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The embroilments of the New England Colonies outside of their terrible Indian ones, which will be discussed in the following paper, were religious ones.

The Pilgrime Fathers landed on the Coast of Massachusetts Bay in 1620 naming the place of landing Plymouth. These settlers were Puritans who fled to Holland, returning to England to sail from Plymouth to become Pilgrims to the New World. Other Puritans followed and they who had suffered so much persecution in England for their religious opinions were no sooner settled in New England than they became persecutors themselves, and allowed no toleration for difference of opinion in religious or civil matters. As a result of this religious embroilment, Roger Williams was banished from the Massachusetts

Bay Colony with many others and founded Rhode Island in 1636

In 1656 another ~~embodiment~~ was recorded in the history of the Mass Bay Colony which resulted in their cruel persecution of the Quakers

In 1641 several settlements were joined together ^{to form a colony} which was called Connecticut and a charter was granted them by King Charles II. In 1687 Sir Edmund Andros then Gov. of New York attempted to seize the charter, just as he attempted to take it, the lights were suddenly extinguished and the charter was carried away and hidden in the hollow of an Oak tree, which was subsequently called the Charter Oak.

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~~Practically all embroilment ^{the} in 1609
caused either by religious difference
of settlers or the results of wars
in Europe with ^{constant} changes in rulers of
European countries.~~

The Dutch ^{E. India Co} in 1609 sent out Henry
Hudson who ~~was~~ hoping to find a
passage to Asia through America.
He sailed into Delaware Bay and
then into the beautiful New York Harbor
and up the Hudson River as far
as the site of Albany. Following
this trading posts were set up
as early as 1613/14. In 1621
a Dutch W. India company was
formed whose objects were war with
Spain, trade + colonization, the last
to them being of least importance.
In 1623 a permanent Dutch
settlement was made at New Amsterdam
on Manhattan Island. Other Dutch
colonists came over and the section
now New York state was called

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by them New Netherlands. The
colony had four Dutch Governors,
the fourth of them being Gov.
Stuyvesant who embodied the
colony of the New Netherlands with
the settlement of Swedes on the
Delaware and finally conquered
them. In the year of 1664
King Charles II of England gave to
his brother James, Duke of York
all the territory embraced by
the Dutch colony of New Netherlands.
He immediately dispatched ships
over to conquer it and Gov. Stuyvesant
was forced to surrender and it
became the English colony of New York.

8. In 1681 King Charles II of England granted to Wm Penn a vast tract of land west of the Delaware River as a home for his persecuted Quaker brethren. The new colony ^{of Pennsylvania} became embroiled with three adjoining colonies; the one with Virginia which was known as Lord Deane's War and has been described under the Colony of Virginia. Maryland claimed all of the colony as far north as the present Columbia and between 1730 + 1738 many collisions occurred between Pennsylvania + Maryland settlers and militias, which resulted in what was known as the Creek War so named from Col. Tho. Creek who led the Maryland raiders. The colony of Connecticut claimed the north-eastern part of the new colony which dispute resulted in 1769 in what was known as the Pennamite.

10 and Yankee war.

The Carolinas had much trouble internally with their Proprietors and Governors but none with any other Colony but the minor one of the boundary line with Virginia which was settled amicably between representatives of the two states.